



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CERTIFIED COPY OF PRIORITY DOCUMENT

The Patent Office
Concept House
Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8QQ

I, the undersigned, being an officer duly authorised in accordance with Section 74(1) and (4) of the Deregulation & Contracting Out Act 1994, to sign and issue certificates on behalf of the Comptroller-General, hereby certify that annexed hereto is a true copy of the documents as originally filed in connection with the patent application identified therein.

In accordance with the Patents (Companies Re-registration) Rules 1982, if a company named in this certificate and any accompanying documents has re-registered under the Companies Act 1980 with the same name as that with which it was registered immediately before re-registration save for the substitution as, or inclusion as, the last part of the name of the words "public limited company" or their equivalents in Welsh, references to the name of the company in this certificate and any accompanying documents shall be treated as references to the name with which it is so re-registered.

In accordance with the rules, the words "public limited company" may be replaced by p.l.c., P.L.C. or PLC.

Registration under the Companies Act does not constitute a new legal entity but merely subjects the company to certain additional company law rules.

Signed

Dated 27 April 2006

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)

Patent Form 1/77

Patents Act 1977
(Rule 16)THE PATENT OFFICE
CF
- 6 JUN 2003

RECEIVED BY FAX

The Patent Office**1/77****Request for grant of a patent**

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form.)

The Patent Office

Cardiff Road
Newport
Gwent NP9 1RH

1. Your reference

11243P1 GB/MH

06 JUN 2003

2. Patent application number
(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

0313032.5

06 JUN 03 E813011-1 D02903
06/06/03 0.00 0313032.5

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

Reckitt Benckiser (UK) Limited
103-105 Bath Road
Slough
Berkshire
SL1 3UH
UNITED KINGDOM

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

07972136002

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

England

4. Title of the invention

Device and Method

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

Marina Hall
Reckitt Benckiser plc
Group Patents Department
Dansom Lane
HULL
HU8 7DS
UNITED KINGDOM

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

07799521001

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country

Priority application number
(if you know it)Date of filing
(day / month / year)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application
(day / month / year)Date of filing
(day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:

Yes

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
 - b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
 - c) any named applicant is a corporate body.
- See note (d))

Patents Form 1/77

Patents Form 1/77

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form.
Do not count copies of the same document

Continuation sheets of this form

Description	14	CF
Claim(s)	2	
Abstract	1	
Drawing(s)	2 Only	

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents
Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77) One

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77) One

Any other documents (please specify) FS1a

11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Date

John C McKnight
John C McKnight

6 June 2003

12. Name and daytime telephone number of Person to contact in the United Kingdom

Marina Hall (01482) 582855

Warning

After an application for a patent has been filed, the Comptroller of the Patent Office will consider whether publication or communication of the invention should be prohibited or restricted under Section 22 of the Patents Act 1977. You will be informed if it is necessary to prohibit or restrict your invention in this way. Furthermore, if you live in the United Kingdom, Section 23 of the Patents Act 1977 stops you from applying for a patent abroad without first getting written permission from the Patent Office unless an application has been filed at least 6 weeks beforehand in the United Kingdom for a patent for the same invention and either no direction prohibiting publication or communication has been given, or any such direction has been revoked.

Notes

- If you need help to fill in this form or you have any questions, please contact the Patent Office on 0645 500505.
- Write your answers in capital letters using black ink or you may type them.
- If there is not enough space for all the relevant details on any part of this form, please continue on a separate sheet of paper and write "see continuation sheet" in the relevant part(s). Any continuation sheet should be attached to this form.
- If you have answered 'Yes' Patents Form 7/77 will need to be filed.
- Once you have filled in the form you must remember to sign and date it.
- For details of the fee and ways to pay please contact the Patents Office.

Device and Method

This invention relates to a device for removing a composition from the skin, and to an associated method.
5 The invention relates in particular, but not exclusively, to a device for use in a depilatory method.

Hair removing compositions are widely available. The user applies these to their skin, leaves them for a pre-determined interval to allow them to work, and then removes them from the skin, usually using a article which is provided. This is typically a cloth, sponge or a elastically flexible plastics sheet. Such a plastics sheet may be formed with a curvature so as to facilitate 15 removal of the composition and the hair entrained within it. However some consumers find such a device messy or difficult to use. Many hold such devices close to their leading edge which contacts the skin and consequently it is difficult for them to keep their hand clear of the 20 composition and hair being removed. Furthermore it can be difficult to reach some areas, such as parts of the backs of legs, using such devices.

We have now devised a different type of device to remove 25 compositions from the skin, including depilatory compositions, efficiently and cleanly.

In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a device for removing a composition from 30 the skin, the device comprising: a non-shaving head which in use is moved over the skin to effect removal of the composition; a handle; and a joint between the head and

the handle, permitting the head to articulate about the handle.

In this specification when we use terms such as "downward" 5 and "underside" we are referring to the side of the device which faces the skin, in use. Terms such as "upwardly" and "upper" denote the opposite direction. The head is regarded as the front of the device and the tip of the handle as the rear of the device.

10

A preferred device is designed for use in hair removal; to be drawn over skin to which a depilatory composition has been applied, in order to remove, after any required interval, hair and the depilatory composition. Whilst the 15 device may effect the breaking of some hairs which have been weakened by the depilatory composition it cannot be used as a shaving device. Accordingly it does not have a cutting blade.

20 The head suitably has a leading edge which, in use, makes contact with the skin. Preferably this is a straight edge. The leading edge is preferably generally parallel to but maximally displaced from the joint. By parallel to the joint we allude to an axis about which articulation 25 takes place.

Preferably the leading edge is angular but not sharp, to the extent that it might effect cutting, either of skin or hair. Thus, by eye when viewed in magnification it can be 30 seen to be radiused, in preferred embodiments. Preferably the radius of such a leading edge is at least 0.25mm, more preferably at least 0.5mm, and most preferably at least 0.65mm. Preferably the radius of such a leading edge is

up to 1.5mm, more preferably up to 1mm, and most preferably up to 0.85mm.

Preferably the head is firmly carried by the handle; in
5 the absence of a force or when merely touched there is no
tendency for it to be deflected. In use when bearing upon
the skin it may articulate against a resistance force.

In use, the user holds the handle and places the leading
10 edge of the head on the skin. Typically the arrangement
is such that the head, and the device as a whole, make an
acute angle to the skin when the device is in position to
be drawn across the skin, in the rearwards direction. The
force applied by the head to the skin is provided by the
15 user to the handle, and this is transmitted by the joint,
to the head. Preferably the head may articulate upwardly,
so that the usage is still comfortable, and not
mechanically aggressive to the skin. The extent of
articulation preferably depends on the force applied.
20 Thus the joint is preferably such that when the head is in
contact with skin, a downward force applied to the handle
is always delivered to the head, whatever position the
head has moved to; and in each position of the head it
experiences a resistance force from the joint.

25

Preferably, however, at an extreme position articulation
of the head about the handle is terminated. This may be
achieved by provision of stop means within the joint.

30 Preferably the head articulates about its rear edge
region, where it connects to the joint, preferably about
its rear edge itself.

- Suitably the head is able to articulate relative to the handle (by which we mean from its unflexed or rest position to its maximally flexed position when in use) through an angle of at least 1°, preferably at least 5°, 5 and more preferably at least 10°. Yet more preferably the head is able to articulate relative to the handle through an angle of at least 25°, and most preferably at least 40°.
- 10 Suitably the head is able to articulate relative to the handle through an angle of up to 120°, preferably up to 90°, and more preferably up to 75°. Most preferably the head is able to articulate relative to the handle through an angle of up to 60°.
- 15 Suitably when the head articulates about the handle the leading edge is able to move through an arc of at least 2mm, preferably at least 3mm, more preferably at least 6mm. Yet more preferably when the head articulates about 20 the handle the leading edge is able to move through an arc of at least at least 10mm, and most preferably at least 15mm.
- Preferably when the head articulates about the handle the leading edge is able to move through an arc of up to 50mm, 25 preferably up to 40mm, and most preferably up to 30mm.
- Preferably the device has a memory property, such that once the force on the head is reduced or removed it is 30 able to recover its previous or rest position. Thus the device may be of a material which is elastic or elastomeric.

We do not exclude embodiments in which the head is separate from the handle. Preferably, however, the device is unitary. A unitary device may be formed of one material or it may be formed of more than one material,
5 set together in the manufacture but thereafter inseparable unless the device is destroyed or damaged.

Typically the leading edge is a 20-60mm line, preferably 30-50mm.

10

Preferably the device as a whole is curved, preferably being downwardly concave.

Preferably the device is formed from a plastics material,
15 especially a thermoplastics material. Polyolefins are especially suitable, notably polypropylene and polyethylene (HDPE or LDPE). Such materials allow the preferred resistive articulation of the head about the handle, allow for elastic recovery, are readily moulded,
20 and are tough, having little tendency to brittle failure, as might otherwise take place within the joint.

Copolymers or polymer blends may be used.

25 The plastics material may contain one or more additives to improve its properties for the task in hand. For example a plasticizer may be added in order to improve its suppleness or flexibility.

30 Preferably the device is a unitary plastics moulding. Suitably the joint is achieved by provision of a web of material between the handle and the head, preferably thinner than both.

Preferably the handle is a substantially rigid part.
Preferably the head is a substantially rigid part.
Preferably, therefore, the articulation of the head about
5 the handle arises substantially wholly because of the
nature of the joint; there is substantially no propensity
for deflection elsewhere.

Preferably the device weighs less than 12g, and more
10 preferably weights less than 8g.

Preferably the handle is of a waisted shape, having a
widened distal region and a widened proximal region
(adjacent the joint), with the waist in between.
15 Preferably the distal region has a depression to aid
holding, most preferably on its upper side. Preferably
the proximal end region of the handle has a depression on
its upper side. In each of these cases the depression
could be replaced by a textured non-slip surface, which
20 could be moulded in.

The handle could be a solid piece but more preferably it
is generally U-shaped, downwardly open.
25 Preferably the joint is formed by a web of the plastics
material, suitably at the base of a notch which is open in
the upwards direction. The notch could be of U-section or
V-section. The walls of the notch may be formed by the
end faces of the handle and the head.

30 Preferably the head is bounded by the joint, the leading
edge, which is preferably wider than the joint, and by
lateral edges between them. Preferably the lateral edges

of the head are convex. Preferably the head has the appearance of a circle or ellipse truncated by the leading edge.

5 The junctions between the leading edge of the head and the adjoining edges may be radiused, to reduce the risk of them jagging against the skin.

The device may, in principle, be used to remove any
10 composition from the skin, for example a cleansing or
moisturising body pack. However it will be evident from
the foregoing that the primary interest is in relation to
the removal of a depilatory composition, along with
entrained hair.

15 In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of removing a composition from the skin, in particular a depilatory composition containing hair, by use of a device of the
20 first aspect.

In accordance with a third aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of effecting depilation, comprising the steps of:

25 applying a depilatory composition to the skin;

allowing it to remain on the skin for a pre-determined interval;

30 removing the depilatory composition and depilated hair by moving a device as defined in the first aspect over the skin; and

rinsing the skin.

The depilatory composition described herein may for
5 example be a cream, lotion, gel or foam.

The device could be sold on its own. Preferably, however,
it is sold in a pack with a receptacle of the composition
which is to be applied to the skin. The receptacle may
10 for example be a jar or tube; a conventional aerosol
canister; or a multi- or bi-compartment aerosol product
(in which the composition and a compressed gas are
segregated, inside the canister, the compressed gas
driving out the composition when a valve is operated). In
15 the case of a depilatory composition the latter is a
preferred way of supplying the composition.

A pack of a composition to be applied to the skin and a
device of the first aspect could be a carton with the two
20 components in, or it could be a clear plastics package
encompassing them (blister pack, or shrink sleeve).
Alternatively the device of the first aspect could be
engaged directly with the receptacle which contains the
composition. For example a canister could have a modified
25 cap to which the device is secured.

In accordance with a fourth aspect there is provided a
pack comprising a device as defined above and a depilatory
composition.

30

The invention will now be further described, by way of
example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in
which:

Fig. 1 shows a first embodiment of device, in perspective view;

5 Fig. 2 shows the device of Fig. 1, in side view;

Fig. 3 shows a second embodiment of a device, in perspective view;

10 Fig. 4 shows a third embodiment of device, in side view;

Fig. 5 is a view from the underside, of the device of Fig. 4; and

15 Fig. 6 shows a device coupled to a canister of a depilatory composition.

Each of the embodiments to be described is intended for use with a depilatory composition.

20

The device of the first embodiment shown in Figs. 1 and 2 comprises a head 2 and a handle 4, connected together by a joint 6 which acts as a hinge, permitting the head to articulate about the handle on application of a force, and 25 against a resistance force. It will be seen in Fig. 2 that the head and handle terminate in end faces which join together at their lower edges at the joint 6. The end faces in effect define the joint as a V-shaped notch, upwardly open.

30

As can be seen in Fig. 2 the device is generally curved in side view, being concave when considered from the downward direction.

The device is a one-part polyolefin moulding. The head 2 and the handle 4 are both generally rigid, whilst the joint 6 is thinner, and is flexible. Thus the head 2 may 5 articulate or flex relative to the handle 4, the articulation being wholly provided by virtue of the flexibility of the joint 6.

The head 2 has a leading edge region 8, on its opposite 10 side from the joint 6. The leading edge region 8 terminates in a leading edge 10, 44mm long in this embodiment. The leading edge 10 is formed with a radius of 0.75mm. This radius means that although good removal of a material from the skin by a scraping action can be 15 achieved, and substantially weakened hairs might be broken and removed, undegraded hairs could not be cut or broken, nor could skin be. Between the leading edge 10 and the joint 6 the head has outwardly bowed side edges 12, such that the overall plan view shape of the head is 20 approaching semi-circular. On its upper face the head has a bulbous part 14. This is present for aesthetic reasons and to impart rigidity to the head.

The handle is of solid plastics material, is waisted in 25 shape, having a wide and thick, rounded, distal region 16, a narrowed waist 18, and a proximal region 20 which is wider than the waist. The upper face of the proximal region 20 is moulded with a non-slip textured portion 22. This can be seen in Fig. 1. As can be seen in Fig. 2 this 30 textured portion rises towards the joint 6. The net result is that the textured portion 22 provides a comfortable location for the thumb 24 of a user, and facilitates application of a force during use. Meanwhile

the user's fingers 26 are located on the concave underside of the handle.

In use a depilatory composition (for example a cream, 5 lotion, foam or gel) is applied to the skin, usually by hand, and is left for the required period of time. This is usually five minutes although we favour the use of a depilatory composition which is formulated for removal in three minutes. The device described above is then used to 10 remove the composition, together with depilated hairs. The device is moved rearwardly over the skin, by a drawing action, in the manner of a wet razor. The downward force applied by the user to the handle is transmitted to the head, whose leading edge is in contact with the skin. The 15 head flexes slightly, to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, as a reaction to the force acting between the head and the leading edge of the skin. If the user applies a higher downward force the head flexes more. In essence the head is self-correcting, against the risk of 20 pressing too hard against the skin. The articulation of the head relative to the handle takes place against the resistance within the joint. If there were no resistance, the head would be floppy on the handle and the device would be of no use.

25 If an extremely high downward force were applied to the head it could conceivably articulate to its limit position, in which the V-shaped notch has closed; the end face of the handle in effect acting as a stop means. 30 However this is not intended in this embodiment and is not characteristic of any expected use.

The handle could be held in different positions. For example it is designed to be comfortable for a user also to hold the distal end of the handle between thumb and fingers so that the leading edge is well beyond the tips 5 of the fingers. This may be useful when removing material from areas which are difficult to reach, for example the backs of legs.

In the first embodiment the polyolefin is polypropylene 10 but in other embodiments of similar design polyethylene, for example LDPE or HDPE, may be preferred.

The embodiment shown in Fig. 3 differs from that of Fig. 2 only in the provision of an elastomeric fin 28, at the 15 leading edge. It may be of any elastomeric material and may be set into the product in any typical way, for example by dual shot moulding. Preferably it is fairly firm and/or narrow, so that the provision of the joint still provides benefit.

20

Figs. 4 and 5 show a third embodiment which is also closely related to the first embodiment. Only the significant differences will be described. In other respects the description of the first embodiment applies 25 to the third embodiment.

A first difference is that the handle is not of solid plastics, but is a downwardly concave moulding. That is, in transverse cross-section it is U-shaped. Fig. 5 is a 30 view from underneath the device and this shows walls 30, 32 and a recess 34 between them. This means that the volume of plastics used in the device can be reduced from about 11cm³ to about 7cm³.

A second difference is that the distal end 16 of the device is formed with a recess 36. This is to aid the holding of the device at the distal end, as described in 5 relation to Fig. 1. The outline of this recess can be seen in the underside view of Fig. 5, along with the underside of the textured portion 22.

A third difference is in the joint 6, which is not in the 10 form of a V-shaped notch. The end faces of the handle and the head do not meet, as they did in the first and second embodiments. Instead they are joined together by a short bridge 38. The joint is in effect in the form of a U-shaped notch. This gives good flexibility and, because 15 the location of articulation is more diffuse, a lower risk of stress damage.

The underside of the head, adjacent to the joint 6, is formed with a crescent-shaped part 40 which increases its 20 rigidity.

Fig. 6 shows a device generally in accordance with the three embodiments described above secured to a canister of a depilatory composition. The canister is not a 25 conventional aerosol canister but is a bi-compartment aerosol canister. Between the removable cap 42 and canister body 44 there is entrapped a flexible plastics part 44 which is formed so as to retain a device in accordance with the invention. The whole assembly is 30 enveloped in a plastics film, for example as a blister pack. An advantage of this arrangement is that there is no possibility of rotation of the assembly prior to purchase. In an alternative arrangement in which these

two parts are within one package, but in separate compartments, there would be a risk that the canister would turn within the package, due to its cylindrical shape. If this happened the presentation to the customer
5 at the point of sale would be spoilt.

CLAIMS

1. A device for removing a composition from the skin, the device comprising: a non-shaving head which in use is moved over the skin to effect removal of the composition; a handle; and a joint between the head and the handle, permitting the head to articulate about the handle.
 2. A device as claimed in claim 1, wherein there is a resistance force acting against articulation of the head, which resistance force increases as the articulation increases.
 3. A device as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the head is able to articulate about the handle through an angle in the range 10 to 40°.
 4. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein when a force causing articulation of the head is reduced or removed the head is able to recover its previous or original position.
 5. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, the device being unitary.
- 25
6. A device as claimed in claim 5, the device being a one-part plastics moulding.
 7. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the handle is substantially rigid, the head is substantially rigid, and the joint is the only source of the articulation.

8. A device as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the joint is formed by a web of plastics material at the base of an upwardly open notch between the handle and the head.

5 9. A method of removing a composition from the skin by use of a device as claimed in any preceding claim.

10. A method of effecting depilation, comprising the steps of:

10

applying a depilatory composition to the skin;

allowing it to remain on the skin for a pre-determined interval;

15

removing the depilatory composition and depilated hair by moving a device as defined in any of claims 1 to 8 over the skin; and

20

rinsing the skin.

11. A pack comprising a device as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 and a depilatory composition.

25

12. A pack as claimed in claim 11, wherein the depilatory composition is supplied in a bi-compartment aerosol canister.

30

13. A device, method or pack substantially as hereinbefore described with particular reference to the accompanying drawings.

ABSTRACT**Device and method**

5

A device for removing a depilatory or other composition from the skin comprises: a non-shaving head (2) which in use is moved over the skin to effect removal of the composition; a handle (4); and a joint (6) between the 10 head and the handle, permitting the head to articulate about the handle.

(Fig. 1)

15

20

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)

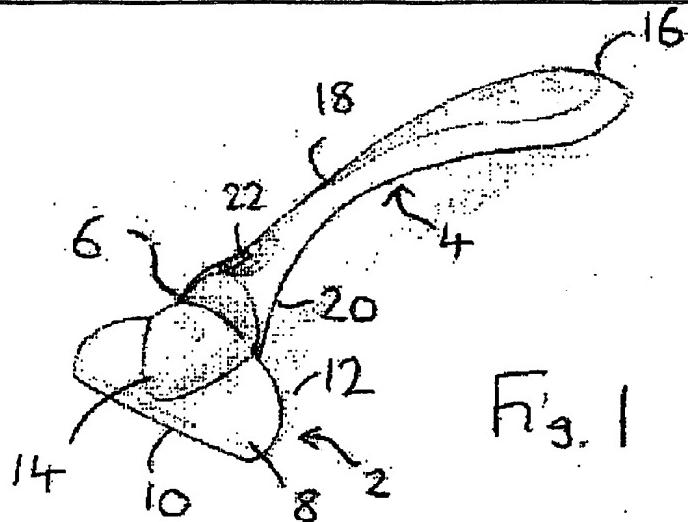


Fig. 1

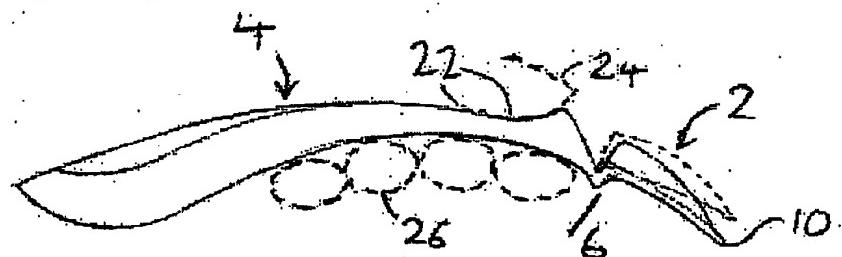


Fig. 2

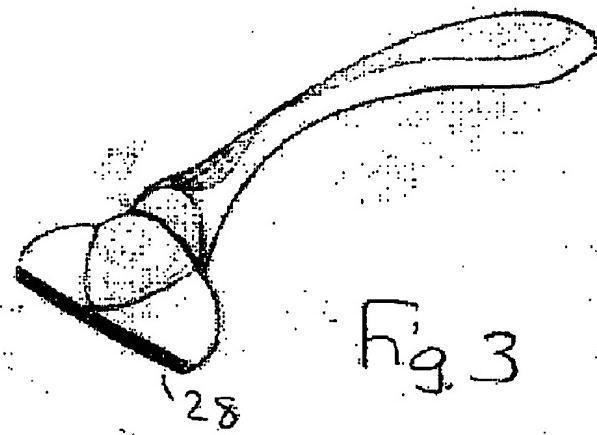


Fig. 3

1/2

W.H.Ye (PEN)

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)

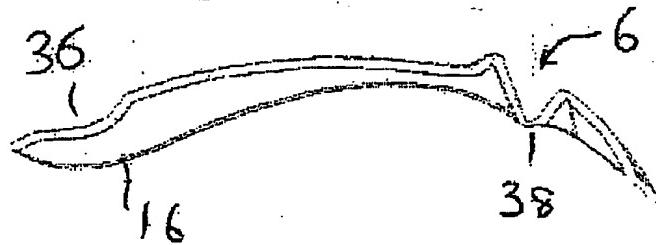


Fig. 4

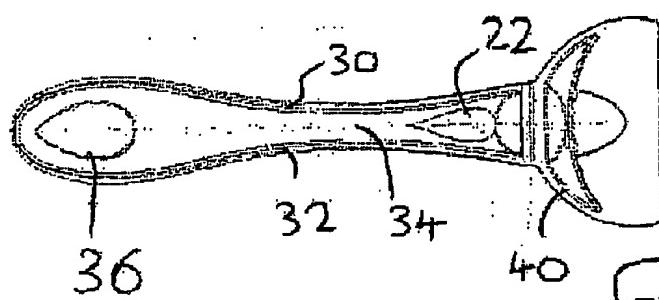


Fig. 5

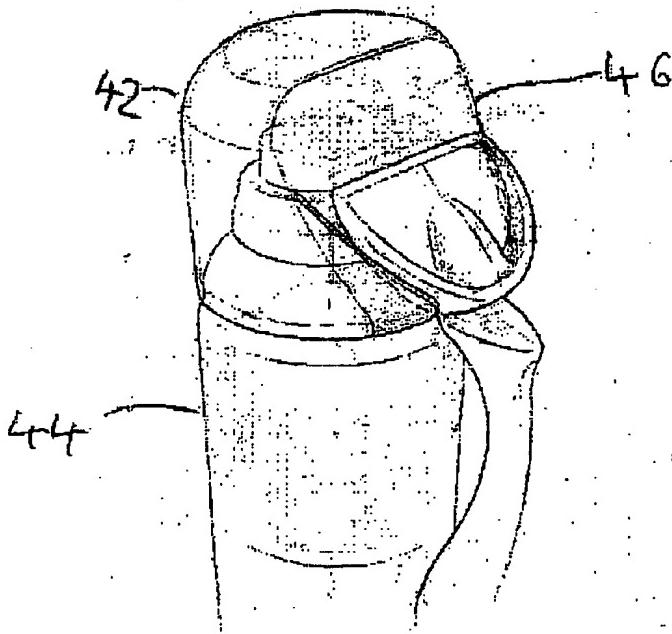


Fig. 6

2/2

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- BLACK BORDERS**
- IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)